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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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13 OFELIA RODRIGUEZ, et al.,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 vs.

16
17 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
18 FAUSTINO CAMPOS,

19 Defendants.
20

CASE NO.06-CV-2753 W (JMA)

**ORDER DENYING (1) MOTION
FOR NEW TRIAL /
RECONSIDERATION [DOC. 132]
AND (2) MOTION FOR RELIEF
FROM FAILURE TO FILE
DOCUMENTS [DOC. 134]**

21 Pending before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion for New Trial (Doc. 132), and Motion
22 for Relief From Failure to File Documents in Opposition to Motion for Summary
23 Judgment (Doc. 134). The Court decides the matters on the papers submitted. See
24 Civ.L.R. 7.1.d.1. For the reasons discussed below, the Court **DENIES** the motions, and
25 **ORDERS** a Pretrial Conference for **March 15, 2010 at 10:30 a.m.**
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1 **I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND.**

2 The factual background is set forth in detail in this Court's previous orders, and thus
3 need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to state that this lawsuit arises out of the fatal
4 shooting of Guillermo Martinez Rodriguez by U.S. Border Patrol Supervisory Agent
5 Faustino Campos at the U.S.-Mexico border. After being shot, Rodriguez was not
6 apprehended, but instead fled into Mexico. He was eventually taken to a Red Cross
7 hospital, where he died of the gunshot wound.

8 On December 20, 2006, Plaintiffs filed this wrongful-death and survival action
9 against Defendants United States of America and Agent Campos under the Federal Tort
10 Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2671 *et seq.* Plaintiffs include the mother and two children of
11 Rodriguez, as well as Myra Ponce, the mother of the two children.

12 On March 27, 2009, Defendant Campos filed a motion to dismiss for lack of
13 standing, and motion for summary judgment based on the qualified-immunity defense. On
14 April 20, 2009, Plaintiffs opposed the motions.

15 On April 27, 2009, Defendant Campos filed written objections to certain exhibits
16 in Plaintiffs' opposition. (*See Obj.* [Doc. 82-1].) Defendant Campos objected to, among
17 other things, Plaintiffs' expert declarations because they were not signed under penalty of
18 perjury.

19 On May 5 and 6, 2009, Plaintiffs re-filed the expert declarations that were signed
20 under penalty of perjury. Defendant thereafter objected to Plaintiffs re-filed declarations
21 on the ground that they were untimely. Accordingly, on May 22, 2009, Plaintiffs filed a
22 motion to continue the hearing on Defendants' motions and to allow Plaintiffs to file the
23 corrected expert declarations. On July 29, 2009, the Court granted Plaintiffs' motion.

24 On August 3, 2009, having considered the corrected expert declarations, the Court
25 issued an order denying the motion to dismiss, but granting the summary-judgment motion
26 (the "Order" [Doc. 131]). In deciding the motions, the Order first addressed Defendants'
27 remaining evidentiary objections, including an objection to Plaintiffs' submission of a
28 translation of the Tijuana Medical Examiner's Investigation and Autopsy Report (the

1 “Autopsy Report”). Plaintiffs did not respond to the objections, which the Court
2 sustained.

3 The Order next evaluated Defendant Campos’ argument that the Fourth
4 Amendment did not apply to this case. Because Defendant Campos did not search or seize
5 Rodriguez, the Court found that the Fourth Amendment did not apply, and thus evaluated
6 the qualified immunity defense under the applicable Fifth Amendment standard.
7 Ultimately, the Order concluded that because the undisputed facts established that
8 Defendant Campos reasonably feared for his safety when he fired his weapon, the
9 qualified-immunity defense barred Plaintiffs’ claims against Defendant Campos. Plaintiffs’
10 motions for reconsideration and for relief from their failure to file documents followed.
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12 **II. DISCUSSION.**

13 **A. Plaintiffs failed to comply with the Local Rules and Chamber Rules.**

14 As an initial matter, Plaintiffs’ motions are denied for failure to follow this Court’s
15 Chamber Rules and the Southern District Local Rules. The Chamber Rules provide that
16 “[n]o motion for reconsideration shall be filed without leave of Court” and the party
17 seeking reconsideration “shall file an ex parte application for leave to file a motion to
18 reconsider.” (See Chamber Rules, at p.3, emphasis in original.) Additionally, the rules
19 require that the ex parte application not exceed 4 pages, include a brief summary of the
20 party’s argument, and “shall be accompanied by a declaration as required by Civil Local
21 Rule 7.1(i)(1).” (Id.) The referenced local rule requires a declaration by the party and
22 attorney setting forth:

23 the material facts and circumstances surrounding each prior application,
24 including inter alia: (1) when and to what judge the application was made, (2)
25 what ruling or decision or order was made thereon, and (3) what new or
26 different facts and circumstances are claimed to exist which did not exist, or
were not shown, upon such prior application.

27 See Civ.L.R. 7.1(i)(1).
28

1 Plaintiffs failed to comply with these rules. Rather than file an ex parte application
2 and declaration, Plaintiffs obtained a hearing date and filed the motions. In their
3 reply, Plaintiffs argue that “this is *not* a motion for reconsideration.” (*Plt.s’ Reply* [Doc. 139],
4 2:21.) Plaintiffs appear to base this argument on the theory that “[b]y granting Defendant’s
5 motion for summary judgment, this Court has issued a final judgment on the merits in
6 favor of Defendant Campos.” (*Id.*, 2:25–26.) This argument is absurd.

7 In order to vacate the judgment, Plaintiffs first must convince the Court to
8 reconsider the Order. If on reconsideration the Court finds that clear error was committed
9 in granting summary judgment, only then could the Court vacate the Order and judgment.
10 Thus, Plaintiffs’ claim that they are not seeking reconsideration lacks merit. See Honeywell
11 Intern. Inc. V. Universal Avionics Systems Corp., 585 F.Supp.2d 623, 634 (D.Del. 2008)
12 (Stating that a motion to alter or amend a judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 59(e), is a motion
13 for reconsideration that challenges the correctness of a previously entered order.)

14 Moreover, Rule 7.1(i) clearly contemplates that motions under Federal Rule of Civil
15 Procedure 59 and 60—which Plaintiffs’ cite as authority for their motions—are for
16 reconsideration. See Civ.L.R. 7.1(i)(2). Therefore, in reviewing the local rules, Plaintiffs
17 should have realized that they were seeking reconsideration, and thus needed to comply
18 with this Court’s Chamber Rules and the local rules. Because Plaintiffs failed to comply,
19 the motions are denied.

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21 **B. Plaintiffs’ Motion for a New Trial also Lacks Merit.**

22 Plaintiffs’ motion for reconsideration also lacks merit. The motion is not based on
23 new facts, new law or extraordinary circumstances. Rather, the motion is based on
24 Plaintiffs’ disagreement with this Court’s ruling that Defendant Campos is entitled to
25 qualified immunity.

26 Plaintiffs argue that the Court erred in ruling that the case does not involve a search
27 or seizure, and thus does not implicate the Fourth Amendment. (*Mt. For New Trial* [Doc.
28

1 132-1], 4:20–7:10.) According to Plaintiffs, this ruling “violates controlling Ninth Circuit
2 and Supreme Court case law.” (*Id.*, 4:26.)

3 But Plaintiffs do not cite a single case with similar facts. Rather, all of Plaintiffs’
4 cases involve suspects who were searched or eventually apprehended by law enforcement.
5 This case does not.

6 Here, after being shot, Rodriguez ran across the border to Mexico. Once in Mexico,
7 he was transported to a Red Cross Hospital in Tijuana, where he later died. Thus, there
8 is no dispute that the Rodriguez was never apprehended or in the custody of Defendant
9 Campos or any other U.S. law enforcement officer. Based on these undisputed facts,
10 Defendant Campos did not search or seize Rodriguez, and the Fourth Amendment is not
11 implicated. To rule otherwise would mean that the Fourth Amendment applies whenever
12 someone is shot by federal law enforcement. But the Supreme Court has held that the
13 Fourth Amendment covers “only ‘searches and seizures’....” County of Sacramento v.
14 Lewis, 523 U.S. 833, 843 (1998). And the Supreme Court has also clarified that the
15 amendment does not cover attempted seizures. California v. Hodari D., 499 U.S. 621, 626
16 n.2 (1991). Because this case did not result in an actual seizure, Plaintiffs’ contention that
17 this Court committed clear error lacks merit.

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19 **C. Plaintiffs’ Motion for Relief to File Additional Documents also Lacks**
20 **Merit.**

21 As discussed above, on April 27, 2009, Defendant Campos filed a written objection
22 to the translation of the Autopsy Report that Plaintiffs attached to their summary judgment
23 opposition. (*See Def.’s Obj.*, 2:6–3:9.) The Order sustained the objection because Plaintiffs
24 failed to attach a copy of the Spanish version of the Autopsy Report, as required by Federal
25 Rule of Civil Procedure 56(e)(1). (*See Order*, 6:1–5.)

26 Plaintiffs now seek relief to file the Spanish version of the report, presumably so that
27 the Court will reconsider the summary-judgment ruling. Plaintiffs cite “mistake,
28 inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect” as the ground for obtaining such relief. (*Mt.*

1 *For Relief* [Doc. 134-1], 4:20–5:21.) In support of this ground, Plaintiffs explain that the
 2 “Medical Examiner’s Report from Mexico as well as the referenced statements were not
 3 submitted because they are in Spanish.” (*Id.*, 6:1–2.) But this does not constitute mistake,
 4 inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect. Rather, Plaintiffs simply decided not to
 5 include the document because it was in Spanish.

6 Moreover, Plaintiffs fail to explain why they did not move to file the Spanish version
 7 of the report after Defendant Campos objected on April 27, 2009. At that point, Plaintiffs
 8 were alerted to their failure to comply with Rule 56(e)(1), yet made no effort to file the
 9 document.¹

10 Finally, Defendants argue that even if the Autopsy Report was not excluded,
 11 summary judgment would have been granted. The Court agrees.

12 Plaintiffs’ summary-judgment opposition cited the Autopsy Report to establish that
 13 Rodriguez was shot in the back. (*See Opp’n to MSJ* [Doc. 79], 2:25–3:1; 16:19–23.) The
 14 report was not cited for any other fact. But the Order assumed there was no dispute over
 15 the location of the gunshot wound, and still found Defendant Campos was entitled to
 16 qualified immunity:

17 Plaintiffs also argue that because there is no dispute that Rodriguez
 18 was shot in the back, Agent Campos is not entitled to qualified immunity.
 19 (*Opp’n*, 16:17–25.) But the location of the gunshot wound does not
 20 contradict any of the facts that demonstrate Agent Campos discharged his
 21 weapon for a legitimate law enforcement objective.

22 Agent Campos feared for his safety after seeing Rodriguez stand up
 23 with his arm cocked and about to throw the rock. At that point, Agent
 24 Campos began the act of drawing his weapon and firing. From the time
 25 Rodriguez released the rock and Agent Campos was able to raise his weapon
 26 and fire, a few seconds necessarily elapsed. The location of the gunshot
 27 wound establishes only that during these few seconds, Rodriguez was able to

28 ¹ In contrast, Plaintiffs quickly moved to correct the defects with their expert declarations
 that were identified in Defendants’ April 27 evidentiary objections. On May 4 and 5, Plaintiffs
 filed corrected versions of the expert declarations. After Defendants objected to the late filing,
 Plaintiffs then moved to continue the summary-judgment motion and for an order allowing
 Plaintiffs to submit the corrected declarations. (*See Mt. Continue Hearing* [Doc. 98].)

1 turn to start running away. But the gunshot wound to the back does not
2 dispute Agent Campos' testimony that (1) Rodriguez threw a rock, (2) Agent
3 Campos feared for his safety, and (3) other agents have been seriously injured
4 by "rocking" incidents. Because these undisputed facts establish that Agent
5 Campos discharged his weapon to protect himself—a legitimate law
6 enforcement objective—Agent Campos is entitled to qualified immunity.

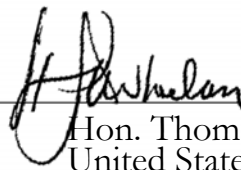
7 (Order, 18:13–27.) Accordingly, even if the Autopsy Report was not excluded, the Court
8 would have found Defendant Campos was entitled to qualified immunity.

9 **IV. CONCLUSION AND ORDER**

10 For the reasons discussed above, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs' motions (Docs.
11 132, 134). In light of the foregoing, the Court **ORDERS** the parties to attend a
12 **PRETRIAL CONFERENCE** on March 15, 2010 at 10:30 a.m. The parties must
13 comply with all Chamber Rules and Local Rules in preparation for the conferences.

14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 DATED: February 3, 2010

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18 Hon. Thomas J. Whelan
19 United States District Judge
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